REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,720.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

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STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st Nov. 1873, at 4 P.M.

November 1873.		November 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	1	Leave Tuticorin	9
,, Beauleah	2	,, Colombo	10
,, Vingoria	2	,, Galle	11
,, Goa	3	,, Negapatam	14
,, Carwar	4	,, Pondicherry	15
,, Mangalore	4	,, Madras	17
,, Cannanore	5	,, Coconada	19
,, Tellicherry	6	,, Vizagapatam	20
,, Calicut	6	,, Bimlipatam	20
,, Beypore	6	,, Gopanlpore	21
,, Cochin	7	,, False Point	23
,, Alleppy	7	Arrive CALCUTTA	24

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from there by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,019 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

Nov. 1873.		Nov. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	7	Leave BUSREH	26
,, Kurrachee	11	,, Fao	28
,, Gwadur	12	,, Kowiet	29
,, Muscat	14	,, Bushire	29
,, Bunder Abbas	16		Dec.
,, Bahrein	17	,, Lingra	3
,, Lingra	18	,, Bunder Abbas	5
,, Bushire	20	,, Muscat	7
,, Fao	22	,, Gwadur	9
,, Mahomerah	22	,, Kurrachee	11
Arrive BUSREH	23	Arrive BOMBAY	15

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Bates, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 31st October 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 699 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Corner will be despatched on MONDAY, the 3rd November 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The Family Herald, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says: "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories.

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The *British Quarterly Review* says: "Under the head of 'The Story-Tell-r' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."

"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."

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N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

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A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £ 5	0 to £50
,, Ear-rings	,, £ 1	10 to £10
,, Lockets	,, £ 1	0 to £20
,, Suites	,, £10	10 to £90
,, Chains] Per Ounce	,, £6	6

For further particulars see Catalogues.

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Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
,, Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £750
,, Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
,, Rings	from £ 5 to £900
,, Suites	from £50 to £900

For further particulars see Catalogue.

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Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

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Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

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37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,

AND

BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 3rd November, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Marseilles.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. PERA, (2,119 Tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain R. Methven, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Road at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th October 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 4th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. NIZAM, (2,241 Tons and 450 H.P.), Capt. A. E. Barlow, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 1st November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th October 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows:—

PESHAWUR	3,782 Tons,	Septemb. 29th,	to Calcutta,
AUSTRALIA	3,648 Tons,	October 2nd,	to Bombay,
PEKIN	3,777 Tons,	,, 9th,	to Calcutta,
DELTAN	3,12 Tons,	,, 16th,	to Bombay,
MIRZAPORE	3,763 Tons,	,, 23rd,	to Calcutta,
KHEDIVE	3,747 Tons,	,, 30th,	to Bombay,
DELHI	2,178 Tons,	November 6th,	to Calcutta,

And others to follow:

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th September 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on Wednesday, the 12th November next, at 4 P.M., the undermentioned property, by order of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Fatma bebee and Sahebabebee, wives of Shaik Osoman bin Shaik Ebrahim Tabelior, under the power of Sale contained in the Mortgage Bond made on the 29th day of September 1869 between Fatma bebee and Sahebabebee, wives of Shaik Osoman bin Shaik Ebrahim Tabelior of the one part, and Bhika Kering, Moolchhola, Hodkaa bodh, Surata mul Bhoi and Pona bhoi, trading under the name of Bhika Kering, of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built thereon, situated, lying, and being within the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the east side of Chimna Butcher Street, in the Sub-district of Bhoiekhawar, formerly as well as now in the occupation of Shaik Geega bin Jan Mahomed, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3675, assessed by the Assessor unde No. 8, containing 433.59 square yards or thereabouts, and bound d as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the Chimna Butcher street, on or towards the west by the sweepers' passage, on or towards the north by the passage abutting on the house of Sheik Ibrahim Soubhan, and on the south by a passage.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Undersigned, in Apollo street, Fort, No. 15; or at the office of the Auctioneers; or the same may be inspected at the premises on the day of the sale.—Dated this 29th day of October 1873.

MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI,
Attorney for Mortgagees.
CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th October 1873.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

(BOMBAY AND SIMLA)

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA,

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB,

THE MAHARAJAHS OF

JEYPORE, PUTTIALA, BARODA, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, AND GWALIOR.

Vienna Exhibition, a diploma of honour and a medal have been awarded to our Agents, Messrs. H. Grandjean & Co., for Chronometers and Watches.

SILVER WATCHES from	Rs. 20 to Rs. 150
GOLD WATCHES	,, 50 to 3,000
CLOCKS	,, 15 to 150
MUSICAL BOXES	,, 15 to 300
JEWELLERY—A large selection.	

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN AND CARE-FULLY MADE.

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Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

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for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d.; Enamelled on Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s.; and 24s.; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 24s.; Purpose Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 32s.; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 70s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
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THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 18th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L.S.
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."

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KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.

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Photographs and Books on applicat.on. Greatly improved designs. American burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated

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SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

33 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
36 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £300 to £350.
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons . complete from £476 to £610.
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £800 to £1,040.
&c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's, deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD

YARROW & HEDLEY,

Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF SION STATION.

The PUBLIC are hereby informed, that on and after MONDAY next, the 3rd November 1873, a new STATION, called "SION," between DADUR and COORLA, will be OPENED for PASSENGER TRAFFIC, and TRAINS will call there at the undermentioned times, viz.:—

DOWN.	A.M.	UP.	A.M.
Nagpore Passenger	Arr. 6-28 / Dep. 6-29	Tanna Local	Arr. 7-10 / Dep. 7-12
Poona Local	Arr. 10-3 / Dep. 10-4	Callian Local	Arr. 9-19 / Dep. 9-40
	P.M.		P.M.
Callian Local	Arr. 6-42 / Dep. 6-43	Poona Local	Arr. 5-12 / Dep. 5 13
Tanna Local	Arr. 9-38 / Dep. 9 40	Nagpore Passenger	Arr. 9-51 / Dep. 9-52

Passengers, Parcels, Dogs, &c., will be booked to and from Sion, but Carriages, Horses, and Goods will not for the present be booked from that place.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th October 1873.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION will be HELD at the Municipal Offices, on SATURDAY, 8th November next, at 3 P.M., at which it will be proposed:—

1st.—That the Budget for 1873 be formally accepted by the Corporation.

Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, communicating Resolutions passed by the Council recommending the sanction of the Corporation to expenditure on various heads of unbudgetted expenditure during the year 1873. A list of charges on account of the Budget grants of 1872 incurred from 1st April last to date will be submitted by the Municipal Commissioner.

2nd.—The Budget of the Town Council and the Municipal Commissioner for 1874 will be presented, and it will be proposed that the discussion thereon be postponed to Tuesday, the 11th November.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Chairman of the Corporation.

28th October 1873.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held at half-past 3 P.M., on the 8th instant. The business to be brought before the Meeting is as under:—

1. Letter from Dr. Hewlett, thanking the Corporation for their Resolution of the 25th instant on his retirement from the post of Health Officer.

2. Letter from Mr. Walton, ditto on his appointment as Executive Engineer.

3. Government Resolution confirming the appointment of Surgeon Weir.

4. Letter from the Chairman of the Town Council stating that Messrs. Leathes, Crawford, and Feeroze, have been appointed Solicitors to the Corporation.

5. Copy of Notification by the Municipal Commissioner for the election of a Member of the Corporation in the room of the late Mr. Venayekrowjee Jugg-nath Sunkersett.

6. Correspondence between the Municipal Commissioner and the Port Trust regarding the removal of the Carnac Bunder Night Soil Depot.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Chairman of the Corporation.

29th October 1873.

WILL BE READY ON THE 1ST,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR NOVEMBER 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminii, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormasjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson &Co.
Bangalore.....Spectator" Office.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran.....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund.....Observer" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp& Co.; and Royal Family Hotel
Umballa.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.

WANTED, a few good JOBBING COMPOSITORS.—Apply personally at this Office.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned have added various rare FANCY GOODS to their STOCK, such as handsome and valuable PLATED GLASS and PORCELAIN WARE, finest CUTLERY, BILLIARD TABLES, complete, splendid three Chandeliers and Argand Lamps; Flower Vases, Jeypore and Chinese Jars, unique variety of solid silver Cutch Work, such as Muffineers, Card Cases, Tea Pots, Mustard Pots, &c. Also very rich and substantial Blackwood Furniture. Carriages and Horses on SALE and HIRE. All kinds of information can be obtained regarding Buying and Selling.—Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO BE SOLD, the Commodious and Airy BUNGALOW and PREMISES called or known by the name of CASTLE DANGEROUS, situate on Malabar Hill, and now in the occupation of Messrs. D. S. Kemp and Company at a monthly rent of Rs. 200. For further particulars and plans apply to

DALLAS & LYNCH,
Solicitors to the Administrator of the Estate of Nowrojee Byramjee P ruckh, deceased.
No. 5, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 25th October 1873.

CAMPBELL'S PLANTATION BRAND CIGARS.

CAMPBELL'S DINDIGUL BRAND CHEROOTS.
CAMPBELL'S TRICHINOPOLY BRAND.
(The old fashioned Cheroot with Straw.)
CAMPBELL'S CIGARETTES—Tobacco covered.
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CAMPBELL'S SMALL OFFICE CHEROOT.
A tiny Manilla Pattern, 3 Annas per Bundle of 25.
Apply to the CLERK IN CHARGE of Campbell's Cheroot Depot, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
TERMS—CASH.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

Just Published, by Messrs. BAILLIERE, TINDALL & COX, 20, King William Street, Strand, London.
THIRD EDITION, Post Free, 2s. 2d.

REVELATIONS of QUACKS and QUACKERY, by DETECTOR.
Reprinted from the *Medical Circular*.

"This Pamphlet constitutes a regular Quack Directory, by consulting which every young man may know where he may go if he wishes to get Humbugged and destroyed." " " "Buy, therefore, 'Revelations of Quacks and Quackery,' by Detector."—*Punch.*

TAYLOR & CO.

EASTON'S SYRUP

OF

THE PHOSPHATES, IRON, QUININE, AND STRYCHNIA.

A valuable Tonic in all cases of debility, boils, poverty of the blood, and nervousness; by its regular use the appetite is revived, digestion of food increased, and physical strength restored.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-12.

CHEMICAL FOOD,

OR

SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES, IRON, LIME, SODA, AND POTASH.

An excellent and very agreeable medicine, it is highly beneficial for growing children, for adults suffering from weakness caused by fever or other illness, and is extensively prescribed by the medical profession for persons of delicate constitution.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

PREPARED BY

CHEMISTS. TAYLOR AND CO. DRUGGISTS.

(FROM THE LATE FIRM OF THOMSON & CO.)

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

VERY IMPORTANT TO

OVERLAND PASSENGERS OR THOSE ABOUT TO TRAVEL.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Invite attention to the following

SPECIAL KIT.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	17 0			Cardigan Jackets	9 8
Overland do	27 6		6 8	Sheets, per pair	9 8
Warm do	35 0	Sleeping Suits, each	to	Pillow Cases, each	1 8
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes, from	25 0		17 0	Portmanteaus	12 8
	to	Air Pillows	6 0		to
Dressing Gowns	23 0	Travelling do	2 0	Mauds, from	26 0
	to	Rug Straps	2 0	Overland Trunks	15 0
	10 0	Patent Lock Straps	5 0	Solid Leather	52 0
Pyjamas	3 0	Waterproof Cots	15 0	Extra Large	75 0
Oxford Shirts	3 0	Paper Collars, doz	0 14	Black Hide Bags	11 8
White do	3 0	Linen do do	6 0	Extra Large	24 0
Best Cambric Flannel	4 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs		Cash Bags	6 12
	to	do	5 0	Courier Bags	6 8
	5 0	Cotton Socks do	9 8	Money Belts	3 8
Silk and Wool	5 0	Warm do do	15 8	Sovereign Boxes	3 0
Under Vests, from	14 0	Bathing Drawers, each	2 0	Soiled Linen Bags	4 12
Do. Pants	26 0				

	Rs. a.
Sponge Bags	2 0
Sponges, Bath	3 8
Blankets, each	11 8
Long Rugs, or Scotch Mauds, from	15 0
Boat, Beach or Overland Chairs, from	6 8
Umbrellas with Cover	9 0
Warm Gloves	2 4
Do. Mitts	1 12
Do. Mufflers	2 0
Pin Searfs, from	1 0
Sailor's Knot	1 12
Travelling Caps	3 8
Travelling Hats	3 8

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED, to proceed Up-country, a CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY, capable of conducting Correspondence. Address, stating experience, &c., "C. A. F." care of this Paper.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT,

ESTABLISHED 1869.

MESSRS. WHITE and CO.,

ALLAHABAD and CAWNPORE,

GENERAL COMMISSION, AND FORWARDING AGENTS, COUNTRY PRODUCE BROKERS, CONTRACTORS, &c., &c.

HAVE the pleasure to ANNOUNCE to the COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY and the PUBLIC generally, that they undertake the purchase of Country Produce, Bill Collecting, Clearing and Forwarding Goods, and General Commission Business on the following terms:—

Purchase of Country Produce	2½ per Cent.
Bill Collecting, including all expenses, except Law Charges	7½ ,,
Commission Agency	5 ,,
Goods Cleared and Forwarded, Railway Freight paid and all Charges collected from Consignee	at 4 as. per package.

We have Agencies at all the principal Railway Stations on the East Indian, Delhi and Rajpootana, and Sind Railways, but the Rohilcund Railways, but the R&R should invariably be sent direct to us at Allahabad.

Orders for Goods forwarded for execution in England and elsewhere at a Commission of 5 per cent. on the Invoice value, all Trade Discounts allowed.

WHITE & Co.,
Allahabad and Cawnpore.

GLOVES! GLOVES!! GLOVES!!!

MESSRS. BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE RECEIVED,

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

FRENCH KID GLOVES,

IN ALL COLOURS AND SIZES.

LADIES'	Rs. 2	NETT.
GENTS'	,, 2-4	,,
GENTS' Dogskin Driving Gloves	,, 2-8	,,

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

23, RAMPART ROW.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GREAT CLEARING SALE

AT GREATLY REDUCED (CASH) PRICES,

TO MAKE ROOM FOR THIS SEASON'S PURCHASES.

GEORGE NICOLL & Co.,

MEADOW STREET.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY,

AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND and CO.,

SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

SEASON 1872-73.

THE Undersigned have always on hand the well-known and much appreciated Himalayan

DUMLOTE TEAS,

which have a richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Tea produced in India. These Teas are grown on the same range of Hills as the celebrated KOOSANIE TEAS, and manufactured by men trained under the Chinese Tea Makers on the Kousanie Plantation:—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
SOUCHONG, in 1 lb. Packets	Per lb. 1 12	2 0
PEKOE SOUCHONG, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets	,, 2 0	2 4
and in 5 lbs. Boxes	,, 2 0	2 4
PEKOE MIXTURE, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets	,, 2 2	2 6
and in 5 lbs. Boxes	,, 2 2	2 6
PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets	,, 2 4	2 8
ORANGE PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets	,, 2 4	2 8

Purchasers of 25 lbs. and upwards are allowed 10 per cent. discount.

Liberal discount is allowed for Wholesale Purchases.

D. P. BATHA & Co., Sole Agents.
No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

TABLE LINEN.

GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:

J. NEUBERG.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.	DIAMOND PATTERN.
6 ft. by 6 each ...Rs. 4 14	6½ ft. by 6½ each ...Rs. 4 8
7 ft. by 7 ,, ... ,, 6 8	6 ft. by 8 ,, ... ,, 4 10
7 ft. by 9 ,, ... ,, 8 8	6½ ft. by 8 ,, ... ,, 5 12
8½ ft. by 8½ ,, ... ,, 9 0	6 ft. by 9 ,, ... ,, 5 4
7 ft. by 12 ,, ... ,, 11 4	7½ ft. by 7½ ,, ... ,, 5 8
8½ ft. by 15 ,, ... ,, 17 0	7½ ft. by 12 ,, ... ,, 9 0

TABLE NAPKINS.

20 in. by 20 per doz...Rs. 4 8	20 in

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH OCTOBER.

In Sterling Exchange there has again been a fall in all classes of Bills, and the telegraphic advices from Calcutta quote rates as weak, not only for immediate business, but also for forward engagements up to the end of the year.

In Government Securities the demand for four per cent. and four and a half per cent. still continues, and five and a half per cent. has also improved in price, although hardly to the same extent. There are not money sellers unless at higher rates.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight .....1s. 10¾d. to 9/16 nom.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 10¾d. to 21/32.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10¾d. to 13/16.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight .....1s. 10 3/16d.
Credit do. .....1s. 10 5/16d.
Documents, do. .....1s 10 7/16d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 9¼d. nominal.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99⅞
Do demand 100⅛
On Madras 30 days' sight 99⅞
Do, demand..... 99 15/16

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 225.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ... 111¼ to ½
Four & half per cent. 107½
Four per cent. 103½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ... 103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 103½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years' do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 ..... 92½
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ..... 115.

Rates of Discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-9-6
Carolus 200
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Franee Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Lus 16-12
Bar Gold 10-oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

RATES by steamer are a trifle firmer. By Sailing Ships nothing doing.

London { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 5s. 0d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 0s. 0d. nominal. / Myrabolams ..... £2 0s. 0d. / Coir bills ..... £1 10s. / Seeds ..... £2 5s. 0d. }
Havre ... { Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
London ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Venice ..... £2 15s. 0d.
Trieste ..... £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ..... £2 15s. 0d.
Havre Cotton..... £2 17s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... { Wheat ..... £2 15s. 0d. / Cotton ..... £2 15s. 0d. / Cotton ..... £2 15s. }
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 20 per ton. / Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal }
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH OCTOBER.

BRISK demands for Bank of Bombay 2nd Issue at Rs. 34 per cent. premium, Land and Spinning shares steady; Press shares neglected.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rs. each	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	93
32,000	1,000	all	4 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	762½
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	271½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China ...	180
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nil.
40,000	200	all	4pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India...	125
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21	3	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
.....	£20	10	9	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13	10½	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,00		do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19	5	do.	Do. New Shares	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½	p.c	Alexandra Spinning	1,480
500	2,500	all	140*		Alliance Spinning	2,700
300	2,000	all			Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,900
900	1,000	all	60*		Bombay United	1,310
1,000	150	150	20*		Broach Mills	255
2,500	2,000	all	200	p.c	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,775
700	2,000	all	200	p.c	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all			Jeewraj Ballo Mills	1,220
1,500	1,000	all	75	p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,420
900	1,000	all	100	p.c	Morarjee Spinning	1,290
800	2,500	all	150	p.c	Oriental	3,700
600	2,500	400	100	p.c	Royal	2,200
900	1,000	all	...		Soondercla Spinning.....	1,375

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160	p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150	do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	830
100	500	all	15	pc.	Albert Ginning Co.....	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.		Alexandra Press Co.....	215
100	12,000	11,000	100	pc.	Apollo Press Co.....	5,500
200	2,000	all	200	pc.	Bombay Press Co.....	900
200	500	all	50	p.c	Do New	275
100	1,000	1,000	100	pc	Broach Cotton Co	700
100	1,000	...	...		Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,000	all	40	*	Colaba Press Co.....	4,200
250	2,000	all	250	pc.	East India Press Co.....	2,700
150	8,000	all	500	*	Fort Press Co.....	4,500
200	2,000	1,800	75	pc	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	425
300	1,000	all	70	pc	Fremel Press Co	635
200	6,000	6,000	228	pc	Hydraulic Press Co.....	1,200
250	5,000	1,467	75	pc	Imperial Press Co.....	800
200	400	250	60	pc	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	540
120	2,500	750	125	pc	Prince of Wales Press....	1,800
200	1,000	all	...		Sassoon's Press Co.....	600
400	85	750	135	pc	Scinde Press Co.....	493
100	1,000	750	...		Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,075
125	1,500	1,350	Rs. 80		Victoria Press, Madras...	1,150
150	850	all	80	pc.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	90	pc*	Volkart United Press Co.	850 xd

* Per share for the half-year.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the dulness of the home market our market for Grey Goods remains steady, and a large business continues to be done from first hands at current rates. A sale of about 200 bales of 39 inch 8¼lbs. Shirtings is said to have taken place at Rs. 5-9 per piece, but as the price appears to be doubtful we do not report it with the sales of the day. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

3,000	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	Rs. Rs. 4 11	9
1,000	,,	,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	,, 4 11	9
1,000	,,	,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	,, 4 12	0
1,250	,,	,, ,,	45 in. 39 yds. 8 lbs.	,, 5 10	0
500	,,	,, ,,	45 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	,, 4 14	0
3,000	,,	,, Madapim.	32 in. 24 yds. 3 lbs.	,, 2 2	6
1,000	,,	,, ,,	32 in. 24 yds. 3½ lbs.	,, 2 9	0
1,100	,,	,, Long Cloth	39 in. 36 yds. 8 lbs.	,, 4 15	0
1,300	,,	,, ,,	39 in. 36 yds. 8½ lbs.	,, 5 4	0
1,000	,,	,, ,,	39 in. 36 yds. 9 lbs.	,, 5 9	0
1,000	,,	Dyed Cambrics	24 in. 28 yds.	,, 2 13	0
500	,,	,, ,,	24 in. 28 yds.	,, 2 14	0
150	pairs	Grey Dhoties	45 in. 10 yds.	,, 2 0	0
150	,,	,, ,,	50 in. 11 yds.	,, 2 3	0

COTTON.

Reuter's telegrams of the 28th give no quotable change in prices, and the market is reported quiet and unchanged. The market here closed dull, with a decline of about one rupee per candy. There are very few buyers even of the decline, and consequently there is very little doing on European account. The following are our closing quotations:—

Oomrawuttee ..... Rs. 188 to Rs. 190
Akote ..... ,, 193 to ,, 195
Broach, M. G. ..... ,, 194 to ,, 204
Hingungaut ..... ,, 212 to ,, 213
Dhol erah & Bhownugger ..... ,, 187 to ,, 189
Sawgimed ..... ,, 193 to ,, 195
Compta & Vingoria ..... ,, 178 to ,, 181

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms on the 29th instant:—

80 candies Bhownugger ..... Rs. 187 to Rs. 188
25 ,, Veravul ..... ,, 171
25 ,, ... ,, 174
25 ,, Nugger ..... ,, 193

YARNS.

In Yarns and Metals we have head of no sales, and the markets remain just as they were reported in our previous issue.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Mula (s)	Morris	Aden, Jeddah, and Hoodoods.

The ship Victoria Cross, Burns, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Ship Rajpoot, to Galle, for order.
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

Oct. ARRIVALS.
26 Coconada (s) .....Sharp.....Moulmein, October 15.
Abyssinia (s) .....Lang .....Rangoon, October 20.

MADRAS.

Oct. ARRIVAL.
25 Hindostan (s)..... ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—29TH OCTOBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Killarney, s—475 bundles iron sheet, Lookmanjee Ebramjee's Sons; 200 kegs lead ore, Thakursey Soonderdass.

FROM LONDON.

Elgin, s—25 cases brandy, C. A. Ross & Co.
Yeddo, s—45 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Coromandel, s—159 casks beer, Cursetjee & Eduljee; 209 casks ale, Cutler, Palmer & Co.; 4 bales wall papers, Jewabhoy Heptoola; 52 boxes window glasses, and 1 case ihardware, Abdoollaly Hussonally; 205 boxes window glasses, Bell, Brandenburg & Co.
Walmer Castle—1 case envelopes and 1 case cocoa, Hajee Sulleman Yacoob's Sons & Co.; 5 cases candles, 4 cases currant and 119 cases oilmanstores, Sursedaily Heptoola; 2 casks hardware, Ameeroodin Fazulally.
Rajpoot—1 case carriage lamps and 1 case buttons, Dorabjee Barunjee and Co; 181 cases window glasses, Hursonally Sumsoodin; 12 casks hardware and 105 cases window glasses, Ameeroodin Fazulally; 164 packages papers, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 150 barrels coal pitch, Ecoofally Sumsoodin; 100 barrels coal tar, Tyabjee Esmalljee; 6 casks ink, Ebrimjee Budroodin; 25 barrels tar, Heptoola Allibhoy and Co; 25 drums shale oil, Hajee Sulleman Yacoob's Sons and Co; 3 cases slate, Deschamps and Co.

FROM GENOA.

India s—20 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Aretusa s—51 bales papers, A C Gumpert; 23 cases beads, Alsen, Riebe and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—29TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Shahpore—512 bags galls, R Augus and Co; 250 bags linseed, Tricomjee Veljjee and Co.
Boadicea s—46 bales wool, Bunjee Fuckerchund; 8 bales hides, P Eduljee; 21 bales hides, Curimbhoy Ebram; 16 bales hides, Hassum Noor Mamel; 40 bales cotton, Vulubram Manchand; 106 bales cotton, Heerjee Nugsee and Co; 24 bales cotton, Khakeebhoy Nansee; 60 bales wool, Mansook Koober; 12 bales hides, Jamal Heerjee; 84 bales cotton, Oodhowjee Giga; 60 bales cotton, Ruttonsey Poonsey; 100 bales cotton, Tricumsey Velljee and Co.
Pera s—58 bales cotton, Jetha Curseetum; 50 bales wool, Topum Enderjee; 35 bales cotton, Harry Thackersey.

FOR LONDON.

Pera s—21 bundles E teeth, Romtoola Goolam Mahomed; 158 pieces and 6 bundles E teeth, Cuppoorchund Canjee; 393 cases mother o'pearl shells, John Campbell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—17 packages coffee, Planque, Vinay Co; 164 bags teel seed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Aretusa s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 27 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswork and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—37 chests opium, N J Abram; 210 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 23 chests opium, Goolraj Seongance.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nizam s—65 chests opium, E J Abraham; 7 chests opium, Goolraj Seongance.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 27.

Beche, Captain, 21st Regiment N. I., from leave, from Matheran.

OCTOBER 28.

Burton, Captain, Bengal Commissariate Department, on sick leave, from Sealkote.
Hallett, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Nowshera.
Sibbald, Quarter Master, Bengal 31st Regiment L. I., on leave, from Fyzabad.
Pierce, Lieutenant-Colonel, 10th Regiment N. L. I., on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 27.

Fogo, Deputy Surgeon General, Medical Department, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

OCTOBER 29.

Wright, Captain, Bengal 76th Regiment, on leave, to Rawul Pindee.
Heath, Lieutenant, 17th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Swanson, Major, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Poona.
Walker, Captain, Bengal Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Jubbulpore.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Nov. 3	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	Oct. 31	11 A.M.	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	Nov. 7	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 15	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 4	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	,, 3	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 24	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

Teh postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rate per ½ oz.
	Annas Pies.	Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	7 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows:—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday.....	Nov. 3	Monday.....	Dec. 1
,, ...	,, 10	,, ...	,, 8
,, ...	,, 17	,, ...	,, 15
,, ...	,, 24	,, ...	,, 22
		,, ...	,, 29

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the curren year, will leave Bombay as follows:—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday.....	Nov. 4	Tuesday.....	Dec. 16
,, ...	,, 18	,, ...	,, 30
.....	Dec.	,, ...	Jan. 13

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year:—

Saturday.....Nov. 15 Saturday.....Dec. 13

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below:—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*	
Monday .....Nov. 24		Monday .....Nov. 3	
,, ...Dec. 22		,, ...Dec. 1	
		,, ...	,, 29

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day: at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjaub, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha country, and Madras Presidency at 11-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ¼ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding 4 ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1 via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10	0
Per Copy	,,	0	4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on TUESDAYS the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DR. T. G. HEWLETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

SIR,—We the Undersigned have the honour to request you to call a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY at the TOWN HALL, at an early date, to consider and adopt a Memorial to Government against the SALT BILL now before the Legislative Council of Bombay, and generally against the undue haste with which the work of Legislation is at present carried on in this Presidency.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,

Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
J. A. Forbes.
Ardaseer Hormusjee.
H. E. Bright.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.
A. J. Macdonald.
Keesowjee Naik.
R. A. Dallas.
Framjee Nusserwanjee.
Ahmedbhoy Hubbeebhoy.
E. D. Sassoon.
Ragoonath Narayen.
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit.
Merwanjee Framjee Panday.
H. W. Payne.
Cursetjee Cuudoonjee.
Vurjeevandas Mahoowdas.
Al-kandi-r Allardiyee.
Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee.
H. R. Cormack.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Vishwanath N. Mandlik.
Andrew Hay.
Tapidas Varjdas.
William A. Baker.
Sorabjee Framjee Pateil.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.
Ardaseer H. K. Dadi.
Dwarsadas Vussoonjee.
Mahomed Ally Rogay.
Honarjee Cursetjee Dady.
Dhurum-eybhoy roonjabhoy.
S. A. de Carvalho.
Bhuzwandas Purshotumdas.
M. B. Quadros.
William Nixon.
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servae.
J. A. Simson.
Thak redas Atmaram.
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee.
Fran. Jefferson.
Limjee Manockjee.
Ranjee M. bhoyjee.
N. Bandle.
B. M. Wagle.
Janardhan S. Gadgil.
Ardaseer Framjee Moos.
Parshbhoy Cassanbhoy Gangjee.
Cowasjee Hormusjee.
Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia.
Govuldas Liladhur.
Rehmoobhoy Hubibbhoy.
Rameshunder Luximonjee.
T. Mathews.
Dhurumsey Khimjee.
Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee.
Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy.
Hormarjee Ardaseer Hormarjee.
Vundravandas Purshotumdas.
C. H. Byrne.
Muncherjee Pestonjee.
Janardhun Gopal.
W. G. Mayhew.
Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee.
H. Nowrojee Sackiatwala.
Muncherjee Framjee Cama.
Jeejeebhoy Peerbhoy.
S. P. Framjee.
Pranjia Casumbhoy Nathabhoy.
Currumbhoy Ebrahim.
Nowrojee Pestonjee.
Rustomjee Dossabhoy Settna.
Rustomjee Framjee.
Heerjeebhoy Hormasjee Shroff.
Dady Manockjee Limjee.
Jamsetjee Romojee Wadia.*
Venayekrao Ramchunder Luximonjee.
J. Soares.
Tribhowandas Nuthoobhoy.
Manockjee Burjorjee.
Ardaseer Dossabhoy Moonshee.
Bomanjee Pestonji Patell.
Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday.
Venkatesh Atmaram.
And 32 others.

Bombay, 27th October 1873.

IN compliance with the above Requisition I convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY, to be HELD in the TOWN HALL, on SATURDAY, the 8th November next, at 4 P.M.

T. G. HEWLETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 29th October 1873.

DURING the VICEROY'S AUTUMN TOUR, from 11th November to 10th December, all Communications intended for HIS EXCELLENCY and SUITE should be addressed to "THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S CAMP."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BURTON—October 19th, at Umballa, the wife of Mr. J. Burton, of a son.
ELLWOOD—October 23rd, at Lucknow, the wife of the Revd J. P. Ellwood, of a daughter.
IRWIN—October, 22nd, at Bareilly, the wife Rev. Arthur W. Irwin, A.M., of a daughter.
OWEN—October 24th, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain Owen, 19th B. Lancers, of a daughter.
SMITH—October 24th, at No. 1, Hadsay Street, Calcutta, the wife of Cockerell Alfred Smith, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ARATHOON—THADDEUS—October 21st, at the Armenian Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Marthyrose Ter Joakim, C. M. Arathoon, to Mary Mesrope Thaddeus.

DEATHS.

FELL—October 22nd, at Vepery, Mrs. Mary Fell, aged 84 years.
BALDWIN—October 22nd, Niger Campbell, the infant son of Major A. T. Baldwin, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Ceded District, aged 7 weeks.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1873.

THE sketch of the Medical History of the Native Army of Bombay for the year 1872 which has just been printed calls for a few remarks. It is addressed to the Secretary to Government for submission to His Excellency the Governor in Council: it is worthy of perusal, and still more worthy of consideration, at the hands of those who alone possess the power to correct the evils that have been fearlessly pointed out—indeed, if this is not done, what object is there in such voluminous reports being called for? Surgeon-General Wright in a few paras disposes of the Presidency, Poona with Southern Mahratta Circle, and the Northern and Mhow Divisions. There is but little to call for remark, save that dengue had tended largely to increase the number of cases treated, compared to those of 1871: it is not surprising he dwells much longer on the Sind District, recording with regret that "*the health of the Jacobabad Garrison continues indifferent and the mortality considerable.*" When the latter has reached to 42·9 per thousand we think it high time for Government to peruse the able report of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Sind Division, together with those of the medical officers serving under him. We are perfectly aware that each depart-

ment has its representative at the Council Board, and that to rectify the evils pointed out in the above reports, it ought to be the Commander-in-Chief who, having mastered the details, should move in the matter. Can Sir Augustus Spencer be aware of what Deputy Surgeon-General Miller has recorded? Has he studied the sanitary report by the senior medical officer of the station of Jacobabad, where the troops serving under his command are subject to such a heavy mortality? We deem it hardly possible, with the responsibility resting on his shoulders, that the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay Army could have read those reports without taking immediate steps to carry out the recommendations submitted or to institute minute enquiries about them. Is it possible that such a paragraph can remain on record officially as the following:—"For "every two men that die in the native army "generally (inclusive of this garrison) seven men "die out of the troops stationed at Jacobabad"? Without Government calling on the Commander-in-Chief to state his intentions (if His Excellency has not already done so) with the view of mitigating such a terrible sacrifice of human life, let Sir Augustus Spencer visit Jacobabad with his Staff in May and June next, and we venture to undertake that the unhappy garrison will not be doomed much longer to remain *permanent* victims to such a climate. It is for Government to say if Jacobabad must be held as a military garrison. If such is decided, it is for the Commander-in-Chief to arrange that it shall be held with the least possible loss of human life. With a deadly climate such as Jacobabad is described to be, what shall be said of the military authorities who could permit the following:—"This year, to increase as it were the stagna-"tion of air caused by the lower branches of "trees and undergrowth of sorts, *on a large piece* "of land *within* camp limits, *quantities of jo-"waree were allowed to be grown*"? And then it goes on to record—"The malarious fever caused "about 12 per cent. more admissions this year "than last."

We merely do our duty in pointing out a lamentable fact as regards the garrison of Jacobabad, and having done so we shall await the result. We must also specially notice that Dr. Miller, in his report for 1871, advised the whole of the Jacobabad Brigade being removed for a period of not less than three years. Had this able officer's recommendations been attended to, we should not now have to draw attention to the frightful amount of mortality and sickness during the past year. Now again Dr. Miller winds up his comprehensive report by *repeating the same recommendation*. We would go further: if Jacobabad must be held, let every regiment, from the first to the last, take a two years' tour at Jacobabad; and, indeed, while on this question, why should not all the regiments quartered in the province of Sind have the benefit of a better climate in their turn? Dr. Wright's first para., No. 18, on the Sind district, would show that the 27th and 29th Regiments are feeling the effects of being so long in the province. This is not surprising at Hydrabad, when we observe the sad state of the water-supply to the troops at that station and which has been so constantly brought to the notice of Government, who should insist on the Sind administration moving in a question of such serious interest to their troops and to the other inhabitants; but let us again repeat, for it cannot be too often repeated, if year after year these defects, so conscientiously pointed out by the servants of Government, are not remedied, better stop the farce of such reports being called for. What can be more disheartening to an able, conscientious man than to see his report, which has cost much toil and labour, and written in the hope of benefitting his fellow-creatures, apparently pigeon-holed and no more thought of (*if even ever read*), for what other conclusion can be arrived at when defects pointed out remain defects still. In the cause of humanity we urge on Government an immediate consideration of the medical reports of the Sind district.

SINCE we gave the result of the Musketry Course of Native Regiments armed with the Enfield in this Presidency for 1872-73 we have been favoured with similar returns from Bengal and Madras, which enables us to classify all the Native Regiments in India armed with the Enfield and who completed the course during the past season, as follows:—

Regiment.	Figure of Merit	Best Score.
39th Madras N. I.	*85·30	133
40th Bengal N. I.	84·43	
27th or 1st Belooch Regt.	78·70	
Corps of Guides	76·83	
24th Punjab N. I.	76·01	
3rd Goorkhas	74·56	
10th Regt. Bombay N. L. I.	73·62	
2nd Goorkhas	72·88	156
22nd Bombay N. I.	71·84	
27th Punjab N. I.	70·74	
20th ,, N. I.	70·22	
41st Bengal N. I.	67·24	
28th Punjab N. I.	65·93	
30th Jacob's Rifles	61·49	
17th Madras N. I.	63·09	
29th or 2nd Belooch Regt.	62·09	130
2nd Bombay Grenadiers N. I.	61·51	
3rd Bombay N. I.	59·29	
11th ,, ,,	58·85	
9th ,, ,,	58·23	
36th Madras N. I.	58·19	
4th Punjab N. I.	57·94	
5th Goorkhas	56·92	
19th Punjab N. I.	56·67	
20th ,, ,,	55·34	
21st ,, ,,	55·86	
30th ,, ,,	54·87	
35th Bengal N. I.	54·10	
3rd Madras N. I.	51·69	
19th Bombay N. I.	50·45	
3rd Sikhs	5 ·29	
14th Madras N. I.	50·20	
9th ,, ,,	49·81	
Madras Sappers and Miners	49·80	
22nd Bengal Pioneers	49·00	
13th Madras N. I.	48·51	
8rd Punjab N. I.	48·42	
14th Sikhs	47·99	
5th Madras N. I.	47·76	
10th ,, ,,	44·41	
38th ,, ,,	44·31	
5th Bombay N. L. I.	43·82	
29

B. RODA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Baroda on the 28th :—

The Gaekwar and his Ministers are sorely perplexed at the prospect of a Commission, their folly's offspring, and endeavours almost frantic are being made, it is said, to induce the Resident "to put a stop to it altogether." The Gaekwar, it is added, is profuse in promises of amendment, and has offered—if a Commission can be thereby averted—to cast out instantly the Jonahs of his disquieted Baroda, who thus grievously trouble it. In short, His Highness vows to do whatever the Resident may require, according to my informant, but it is feared that his repentance comes too late and is not dissimilar to that of a wicked old personage, who, when he was sick, why of course a saint he would be, but when he got well, then never a saint was he. All this is a fitting sequence to the execrable proclivities displayed last week, during the Dewalee Festival; which, by order of the Gaekwar, was celebrated here, with unusual splendour. Palace and mansion, stall and hovel, contributed each in its degree, towards an illumination truly worthy of this semi-barbaric metropolis of Guzerat. Nana Khunvilkar, Dewan of Baroda, drove through the crowded streets, as proud as Lucifer; and apparently, delighting most in paintings "large as life" and unrivalled for indecency. Multitudes were attracted by the novel sight of both ruler and premier publicly feasting their eyes on these obscenities, and some of the people were heard to predict the elevation ere long of the "Mogul painter" to the dignity of a Durbar Officer by the grace of Nana Khunvilkar Dewan and His Highness Mulharow, Gaekwar of Baroda. As for Mulharow, he is somewhat more pitied than blamed for, as alleged, having Ministers who encourage him to defy public opinion and the British Government.

The mornings and nights are cool, but sickness prevails, and almost every house can point to at least one inmate whose health is disordered.

THE MEETING OF THE CORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having read your article of to-day on the Municipal budget, and seeing from it that the meeting is to be on the 10th proximo, it occurs to me to ask if the fixing of this date is another dodge of the house-owners? Being mail day, many European members of the Corporation will not be able to attend the meeting on that day, amongst them myself.

A MEMBER OF THE CORPORATION.

Bombay, 29th October.

*** The Act fixes the meeting for "on or before 10th November."—ED. B. G.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Governor's Band must have come from Poona with H. E. the Governor, but it has never put in its appearance at the Esplanade Band-stand. Long since its performance on a solitary occasion was certainly a source of much delight to a large gathering of the public assembled there. Since that solitary performance many days (nearly a year) have elapsed, but the Band has not re-appeared, and the hope cherished by the music-loving public, that it would play regularly for the public on the Esplanade during this cold season, is likely to meet with a sad disappointment.

I am told, and no doubt it is an established fact, that the Governor's Band is maintained at the public expense, and it is an undisputed right of the public to expect something in return say in shape of some enjoyment of music of an evening at the Esplanade Band-stand once a week, if not oftener. The Town Band has played all the year round with commendable regularity, (though the public have very little control over it). I think the Governor's Band would do well to imitate the regularity of the Town Band, and it is all the more to be desired that this Band should do so as it will have to follow Sir Phillip like his shadow either to Mahableshwar or elsewhere as soon as the cold season is at a close.

28th October. CADMUS.

BOMBAY.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.—This department which was located at Poona temporarily was removed to Bombay on Monday.

A LIBRARY AT DHOLLERA.—Through the exertions of some of the influential natives of Dhollera a library is shortly to be started there.

NEW BUILDINGS AT DHROLE.—It is contemplated to erect new buildings at Dhrole, in Kattywar, for the Post Office, police accommodation, schools, &c.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held yesterday at Girgaum concerning the death of Bhasker Ramchunder, who died suddenly the previous evening. The inquiry stands adjourned till Wednesday next.

FULOOKSOOR, THE GEORGIAN GIRL.—As we stated yesterday there was an interview on Tuesday afternoon between the girl Fulooksoor and her intended husband, when matters were finally arranged, and the happy event is to come off soon.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—A Mahomedan boy, aged about ten years, named Chotoo, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing three fowls, belonging to one Shaik Futteymahomed Budoon, and was ordered to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory.

A VAGRANT.—J. Blinkworth, a European, was on Tuesday charged before the Senior Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Constable Atkinson, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. He was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.—It is said that at the eleventh hour the Gaekwar is trying to secure for his State the services of educated and experienced natives. Several persons from Bombay and Gujerat were offered responsible posts in the State, but they have thankfully declined the offer made to them.

BURGLARY.—A man named Sulliman Nuthoo reported to the executive police on Tuesday that some person entered his room on the first storey of a house on the Banian Road and stole therefrom a quantity of wearing

	Dr.		Cr.
To demand	100		

apparel, &c., valued at Rs. 30. The matter was reported to the Police Court, and the case was taken up by Mr. Lely, who issued a warrant for the apprehension of the thief.

GAMBLING.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Cassum Ibrahim and four other Mahomedans were charged, at the instance of Mr. Constable Longdon, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Narel Wady with dice and money. They were adjudged guilty and fined two rupees each.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE MAGISTRATE OF DHOLLERA.—The case against the native magistrate of Dholleria for receiving a bribe is still pending before Mr. Lely, full-power magistrate of Ahmedabad. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samsachar* states that there are several other charges against the same magistrate.

KAIRA.—A Kaira paper states that the town of Kaira is exposed to the danger of being inundated by the unusual swelling of the river Watrak, and recommends that a stone wall with steps on the river side should be constructed from the bed of the stream to the maximum height to which its water rises in the rainy season.

CHARGES OF ASSAULT, &c.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Francis Dias and Antone Ignaz were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with committing an assault, forcible entry, and injury accompanied with force, against the person and property of one Antone Clement. The magistrate on the evidence acquitted the second prisoner. The first man was convicted and fined Rs. 30, outof which Rs. 10 was to go to complainant.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening :—

March	Josef	Meluicon.
Lancers	Cremorne	T. Hermann.
Overture	Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Valse	Soldaten Leider	Gungl.
Pot Pourri	Geovanna D'arco	Verdi.
Galop	Neck and Neck	Godfrey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BARODA.—With reference to the Gaekwar's proceedings in endeavouring to take away the wife of a wealthy jeweller at Baroda, a vernacular newspaper states that the aggrieved husband has resolved to lay the whole circumstances of the case before the Resident, but the Maharaja is endeavouring by all means in his power to prevent any appeal being made in the matter to higher authority.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—William Cuthbert, a seaman of the steam ship Cella, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, by Mr. Harris, commander of the ship, with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty. Prisoner urged that he was unwell, and was not able to work, and he was accordingly ordered to be sent to the Police Surgeon for examination.

MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR.—The *Aruvodaya*, in noticing the rumour that the request of H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior to the British Government, to be permitted to give improved fire-arms and field-pieces to his army, has been refused by the Government of India, observes that Scindia has been unjustly treated in this matter. The loyalty of the present and former Gwalior princes to the British Crown, and the wise and judicious rule of the present incumbent, says the writer, ought to have prevailed upon the paramount Government to comply with the above request.

BRUTAL ASSAULT AT BANDORA.—On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, Acting Second Magistrate, attended the Jamsetjee Hospital, and took the deposition of one Abdool Rayman Sumsoodeen, a native of Madras, aged about twenty seven years, and in the service of the firm of Hoossein Abdool Cadur Meera, a dealer in hides. It appears that on Tuesday night defendant went with his master's carts to Bandora for the purpose of receiving hides from one Peeroo, to dye them. After the cartmen had received the hides, Abdool went into Peeroo's room to give him a receipt of the delivery of the hides. While he was putting his signature in Peeroo's book, one Abdoola Somjee gave him three blows with a stick on his head. He fell down and raised his left hand to protect himself from a further attack, when Abdoola gave him several other blows on different parts of his body. While he was lying down Peeroo gave him two or three kicks on his back. After the assault, deponent raised an alarm, and a crowd collected, and Abdoola was arrested by a European employé of the Commissariat Department. Peroo ran away, and has not yet been arrested.

SIX Punjabees have been apprehended in connection with a robbery which took place some time ago at Kolhapore, and have been sent to that station under the charge of the chief constable, Poona City Police. Several of the articles said to be stolen were found in their possession.—*Deccan Herald.*

RAMA SONAR, a convict who made his escape from the Yerowda Jail about three years ago, and was afterwards captured in the Bhore territory, was brought before Dr. Fraser, Railway Magistrate, on a charge of escaping from lawful custody, and, being convicted, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.—*Id.*

FINANCE OFFICES.—We have repeatedly been told that these offices are to be removed to Bombay, and many of those employed in the offices are under the impression that such is to be their fate. We hear, however, that up to this moment no definite order has been issued regarding their removal, and we should not wonder if they were left in Poona after all. There can be no doubt that the hardship to those who have built houses for their families in the expectation of remaining here would be very great, while any advantages that might be reaped from the transfer would be exceedingly doubtful. We trust that the proposed order for their removal will be kept for ever in abeyance, since we shall be sorry indeed to lose the friends we have made among the employés of the Finance Office.—*Deccan Herald.*

PARELL ACCIDENT FUND.

THE following further subscriptions have been received on account of the Parell Accident Fund :—

	Rs.		Rs.
H. Howick	20	Rustomjee Sorabjee	2
L. Hearn	20	Dorabjee Dinshajee	1
A. Friend	10	Ambalal	2
S. Fernandes	10	F. Ball	10
C. Pereira	6	R. W. E.	2
Hossen Ahmed	2	Duttoo Gopal	2
Ibram Dood	2	H. Bennett	5
J. W. Anderson	3		

SHIPPING ITEM.

H. M. S. GLASGOW, from Seychelles, arrived at Trincomalee on Sunday morning.

THE SHIP VICTORIA CROSS, 1,262 tons, Captain J. Burns, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE S.S. JAMES C. STEVENSON, arrived at Colombo *en route* from London, on the 25th instant, and was expected to arrive at Madras yesterday.

THE S.S. MULA, 548 tons, Captain W. Morris, sailed yesterday for Aden, Jeddah, and Hoodooda with a general cargo and three hundred and four pilgrims.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.			OCT.—NOV.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.			Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.			H. M.	FT. IN.
6 8m	3 9	Thursday ...	30	0 38 a	1 9
7 28 m	4 4	Friday	31	0 37 m	3 7
8 7 n	2 10			1 2 0 a	3 4
8 28 m	5 0	Saturday	1	1 2 3 m	3 3
9 0 n	4 4			2 2 57 a	4 11
9 14 m	5 8	Sunday	2	3 0 m	4 6
9 0 a	3 9			3 3 49 a	4 0
9 56 m	6 0	Monday.....	3	3 56 m	4 11
10 45 a	3 11			4 4 18 a	4 9
10 34 m	6 2	Tuesday.....	4	4 42 m	5 0
11 2 a	3 7			4 54 a	4 8
11 15 m	6 1	Wednesday ...	5	5 26 m	5 0
.....	.....			5 35 a	5 0

Moon—Full, 4th, 8h. 38m. P.M.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

MEETING OF 14TH OCTOBER 1873.

PRESENT—C. Currey, Esq., Chairman; Major Baker, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, Lieut.-Col. Hancock, Dr. Hewlett, Mr. D. S Kemp, Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Narayen Wassodewjee, Mr. Rughoonath Narayen Khote, and Rao Sahib Vishwanath Narayen Mundlick.

The minutes of the meeting held on the 7th instant were read and confirmed.

Resolved.—That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to arrange for a transfer of Rs. 1,000 from other grants, required for printing and contingent charges for the Assessor's Department for the current year, reporting the precise transfer to the Council.

Read letter from Dr. Blaney, dated 13th inst., returning the fees paid to him for his services as a member of the Council and stating that it is not his wish to receive the authorised fees for such attendance.—Recorded.

The consideration of the Draft Budget for 1874, which had been prepared by the Municipal Commissioner in consultation with the Finance and Audit Sub-Committee of the Council, was commenced, and it was explained that in the Draft Budget the income estimated according to the scale and rates of taxation in force for 1873, had been inserted, leaving the new works for settlement when it was seen what balance was available.

It was resolved first to consider the estimates of expenditure for 1874.

The Budget estimate under the main head of General Superintendence, including the Town Council, Corporation, Municipal Commissioner, and Audit, was considered and passed for the aggregate amount of Rs. 1,19,042, and it was resolved in reference thereto—

That the weekly statement of receipts and expenditure be published in the *Government Gazette* only.

That the pay of the Auditor and Accountant, Mr. Thorburn, be entered in the Budget at Rs. 850 per mensem.

The Budget estimate under the main head of the Assessment Department was considered and passed for the aggregate amount of Rs. 46,062, and it was resolved in reference thereto—

That the salary of the Assessor be fixed at Rs. 9,450 for the year 1874, being five months at Rs. 770, and seven months at Rs. 800.

That the Council are not prepared to entertain the proposals of the Assessor for increased pay for the Inspectors and others in his department.

MEETING OF 15TH OCTOBER.

Present—C. Currey, Esq., Chairman; Major Baker, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, Lieut.-Col. Hancock, Dr. Hewlett, Mr. D. S. Kemp, Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Narayen Wassodewjee, and Mr. Rughoonath Narayen Khote.

The consideration of the Budget for 1874 was resumed.

The Budget estimate under the main head of the Collection Department was considered and passed for the aggregate amount of Rs. 89,034, and it was resolved in reference thereto—

That the salary of the Collector be fixed at Rs. 6,540 for the year 1874, being six months at Rs. 530, and six months at Rs. 560 per mensem.

The Budget estimate under the main head of Police and Fire Engine was considered and passed for the aggregate amount of Rs. 3,63,574, and it was resolved in reference thereto—

That an application be made to Government to renew its annual contribution of one-fourth of the cost of maintaining the Police Force of the city, and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to prepare a draft letter to Government on the subject for the approval of the Council.

The consideration of the Budget estimate of the Public Health Department was commenced, and it was resolved in reference thereto—

That the expenditure necessary under the proposed arrangement for conveying town sweepings over the B. B. and C. I. Railway from Grant Road to Santa Cruz be not inserted in the Budget, and that the Corporation be recommended to withdraw from the scheme, the Council being of opinion that no real advantage would result therefrom.

MEETING OF 17TH OCTOBER.

Present—C. Currey, Esq., Chairman; Major Baker, Dr. Blaney, Lieut-nay-Colonel Hancock, Dr. Hewlett, Mr. D. S. Kemp, Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Narayen Wassodewjee, and Mr. Rughoonath Narayen Khote.

The Budget estimate of the Public Health Department was further considered, and passed for the aggregate amount of Rs. 8,23,847-8-0, and it was resolved in reference thereto—

That the proposed contribution of Rs. 36,000 per annum for the maintenance of the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital be approved and entered in the Budget.

That the application for a contribution of Rs. 1,250 per annum for the maintenance of a Dispensary at Matoonga be not entered in the Budget, but laid before the Budget meeting of the Corporation.

The Budget estimate under the main head of Public Works and Engineer's Department was considered and passed for the aggregate amount of Rs. 8,74,682, and it was resolved in reference thereto—

That the salary of the Deputy Executive Engineer be fixed at Rs. 400 per mensem, but that the present Deputy Executive Engineer be paid at the rate of Rs. 750 per mensem so long as he is engaged on the Toolsee Work, the difference being considered as a personal allowance and charged against the cost of those works.

The Budget estimate for the Interest, Sinking Fund, and Charges of the Municipal Debt, including the Vehar Water Works instalment, was considered and passed for the aggregate amount of Rs. 7,11,215.

The remaining Budget estimates for Miscellaneous Charges, including rent of Municipal offices and pensions, was considered and passed for the aggregate amount of Rs. 59,821.

MEETING OF 18TH OCTOBER.

Present—C. Currey, Esq., Chairman; Major Baker, Dr. Blaney, Lieut.-Col. Hancock, Dr. Hewlett, Mr. D. S. Kemp, Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Narayen Wassodewjee, and Mr. Rughoonath Narayen Khote.

The Budget estimates of necessary expenditure for 1874, exclusive of new works, having been settled, the Council proceeded to consider the Budget estimates of Income for 1874 and the rates of taxation which should be imposed.

MEETING OF 21ST OCTOBER.

Present—C. Currey, Esq., Chairman; Major Baker, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, Lieutenant.-Col Hancock, Dr. Hewlett, Mr. D. S. Kemp, Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Narayen Wassodewjee, Mr. Rughoonath Narayen Khote, and Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mundlick.

The Budget estimate of Income for 1874 and the rates of taxation were further discussed.

The House Tax was considered, and it was resolved that the rate be reduced from 6 to 5 per cent. for 1874, the amount to be received being estimated at Rs. 6,08,042.

The Lighting and Police rates were considered, and it was resolved that they be continued for 1874 at the same rates as at present in force, the amounts to be received being estimated at Rs. 2,34,590 from the Lighting rate and Rs. 2,36,605 from the Police rate.

The Wheel taxes were considered, and it was resolved that the tax to be levied upon public conveyances be at the same rate as that charged for private conveyances, and that in other respects the Wheel taxes should be entered in the Budget at the maximum allowed by the Act, the aggregate amount to be received from the Wheel taxes being estimated at Rs. 2,52,000.

It is to be understood that the Municipal Commissioner is to be at liberty hereafter to apply for sanction to levy only the present lower rate of duty on hack buggies, or any such vehicle of an improved character which may be for public hire.

The estimates of Income under the following heads were considered and passed, the amounts to be received being estimated as under :—

Liquor Licences	Rs.	1,46,000
Public Land Conveyances	"	2,817
Tobacco Duty and Licences	"	1,46,670
Insurance Companies	"	12,750
Halalcore Cess	"	1,97,000
Returns from Market Receipts Property and Miscellaneous sources	"	3,26,251

The Town Duties were considered, and it was resolved with reference thereto—

That the duty on Wines and Spirits be increased from 2 annas to 4 annas per gallon, the increase being estimated to yield Rs. 80,000 additional.

That the duty on Sugar, Jaggree, &c., be increased from 1 to 1½ per cent. on tariff value, the increase being estimated to yield Rs. 32,000 additional.

That the duty on Metals be increased from ½ to 1 per cent. on tariff value, the increase being estimated to yield Rs. 19,200 additional.

The remainder of the Town Duties being continued at their present rate, the aggregate amount to be received from the whole of the Town Duties was estimated at Rs. 5,96,506.

The Water rate was considered, and it was resolved that for 1874 it be reduced by about one-fourth and fixed as under :—

12 annas per 1,000 gallons of water supplied through metre.

3½ per cent. on first Rs. 100 of assessment.
2 per cent. on second do.
1½ per cent. on third do.

The aggregate amount to be received from the water rate being estimated at Rs. 3,14,000.

The Budget estimates of necessary expenditure for 1874, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 30,78,278, exclusive of new works and the Budget estimate of Income for 1874, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 33,74,731, having now been settled, the Council proceeded to consider the balance available for new works.

It appeared from the nature of the estimates and various causes, it would be reasonable to assume the actual expenditure for 1874, should no unforeseen contingency occur, at 30½ lakhs, and it was also reported that the estimated cash balance at the end of 1873 would be Rs 3,00,000. Allowing 1½ lakhs; for the cash balance required by the Act at the end of 1874, there remained a balance of 25½ lakhs, from the official *Gazette*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight

It was resolved should be realised in the Budget as under :—

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

	Rs.	R.
Water Extension	12,235	
Roads do.	8,794	
Foot-paths (asphalting Church Gate Street)	3,636	
Lighting Extension	25,000	
Steam Rollers	14,000	
		63,725

HEALTH OFFICER.

Stables, &c., at Moody Bay	12,474	
New do, at Cumatecpoora	17,919	
Latrine, 1 at Tank Bunder	4,970	
Latrine, 1 at Mazagon	4,970	
Urinal, 1 at Tamarind Lane	343	
Supply of water to Public Urinals	1,528	
Stores and Intruments for Health Dept.	3,000	
		45,204

POLICE.

Drain at Police Hospital, Mazagon	1,888	
Fountains for Police at do.	292	
		2,180

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mazagon Markets	26,500	
Milch Cattle Stables at Camatcepoora	33,000	
Victoria Gardens	10,000	
Flap traps ordered from England under an old contract	3,000	
Sundries	3,000	
		75,500
Total		1,86,609
Balance for future appropriation		13,122

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MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(*Continued.*)

Section XXXI. (as printed.)

In line 1, "the" was substituted for "their," and "of the wuttundars" was inserted after "failure;" in line 5, "to be considered as representative wuttundar" was inserted after "is;" and in lines 7 and 8 "under the above proviso" was struck out and "accordingly" substituted.

The section was agreed to as amended and passed.

Section XXXII.—Agreed to.

Section XXXIII.—

In line 3, "Village Police" was struck out, and "or Village Accountant" inserted after "Patel."

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said that Mr. Erskine suggested that the last five lines of the section ought to be made a new section.

This was agreed to, and the last five lines became Section XXXIV.

Section XXXIII. as amended was agreed to and passed.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—What is the kind of "guardian" which is here referred to—a man who gets a certificate of guardianship or a natural guardian?

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—It may be one or the other. If the guardian does not choose to perform the duties attaching to the representative wuttundarship, then the Collector shall appoint a deputy to perform these duties.

The Hon. the Advocate-General then suggested that in the third line of the new section "may" should be substituted for "shall."

The alteration was agreed to, and the section as amended was agreed to and passed.

The Council then reverted to the consideration of Sections XXV., XXVI., and XXVII., as printed.

Section XXV. became Section XXXIV., and was agreed to.

Section XXVI. became Section XXXV.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Both Mr. Hope and Mr. Erskine object to the system of rotation which is sanctioned by this section. Mr. Hope says that allowing the establishment of the system of rotation by consent is contrary to the unanimous opinion of both committees on this Bill, and is simply destructive of one of the chief objects which the Bill is meant to attain. He therefore thinks that Section XXVI. ought to be expunged altogether, and that Section XXVII. ought to be considerably modified. Mr. Erskine says he objects to Section XXVI. inasmuch as he thinks rotation is admitted to be an evil, and he cannot see why wuttundars should be allowed to force the system upon Government. The great object of the Bill ought, he considers, to be to make the head of a family a person of importance and not to place a number of small sharers upon a footing of equality with him. Mr Erskine also points out that all the members of committee upon the Bill objected to wuttundars choosing rotation if that system had not been customary with them.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—I would propose that the Section XXVI. be omitted. In the report issued in 1870 by the committee which was appointed to consider this question certain remarks occur which show that the system of rotation was not recognised under the native rulers of the country; that in the early Regulations passed at the beginning of the century it was not recognised; and that in 1843 it was simply declared that the Collector should be competent to declare rotation, although the faults of the system were acknowledged. I do not know why this Council should go further than the Act of 1843. In point of fact we are asked to legalise what appears to be admitted on all sides as a very great evil. I have received a communication on the subject from a Revenue Officer of very great experience.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—I beg your pardon. But while you are speaking on the subject, would you keep clearly before you the important difference which there is between rotation for several years and rotation for life? All that you have cited to the Council is utterly inapplicable to the case before us.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I would point out that Mr. Erskine says it is true that the proviso at the end of Section XXXIV. reduces the evil to a minimum.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—In Section XXXIV. the period during which a representative wuttundar is to be entitled to perform the duties of the office is not to be less than ten years, nor, in the case of wuttundars who apply for the system to the Collector, less than for life; but nevertheless it does not appear to me that that proviso very materially alters the objections which have been taken to the system of rotation.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—In the Concan you will very often find that persons entitled to serve by rotation do not belong to the same family or caste.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Where rotation has not been the rule in a place why should the system be started?

The Hon. the Advocate-General—No doubt it [illegible] wuttundars interested must make a written application for the system; but the effect of that will be, it appears to me, simply to diminish the dignity of the office and the degree of importance attaching to it. If, however, you were to retain the office in the head of a family, treating him as the person entitled to officiate personally or by deputy, you will be attaching a very considerable degree of respect for the office—more so, at all events, than could be expected from a system by which a man becomes aware that after his death a person whom he may have been in conflict with all his life will succeed him and upset all that he had made it the pride of his lifetime to carry out. For my part it does not seem to me to be desirable to extend this system of service by rotation, and therefore I must vote for the deletion of the section.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—Section XXVI. provides only for the recognition of the custom of service by rotation when it is to be for life, and therefore most of the objections which Collectors originally urged against the system, and which were chiefly directed to rotation for short periods, are completely done away with. One of the reasons which induced me to draft this section is that it is very often extremely difficult to say what rotation is and what is not. Take, for instance, the case of the matidar patels of Guzerat. Under native Governments it was the custom to farm out the revenues of villages, and these patels were originally the people who at various times took the farms. They were not necessarily of one family or of one caste, because of course different people at different times undertook to farm the revenues. When we took possession of the country we found that those farmers, or at all events their descendants, had been in the habit of being responsible for the "generally (inclusive of this garrison) seven men "die out of the troops stationed at Jacobabad"? were still responsible for the correctness of the entries in the revenue books. Hence arose the designation of matidar, or men having the right of signature. These men will be wuttundars under this Act, although their wuttuns are of a different nature from other wuttuns. The privilege of signing the revenue accounts is greatly prized, not so much on account of the emoluments as on account of the social position which the privilege confers upon the holder. I think, therefore, that as it has hitherto been the custom for the Collector, although there has been no distinct system of rotation recognised, to select from among these matidar patels one who shall be revenue patel, it would be very hard upon patels as a class to nominate one single person and make a patelship hereditary in his family, if the other people are willing that the right of nomination should vest in the whole of them. Although the word used here is "majority," it was not intended that the majority should have power to decide the question. It was meant that they should be unanimous, so that in cases where the system of service by rotation had not existed for thirty years, if patels came forward and "unanimously" agreed to adopt the system for life, then there should be no objection to their request being granted. Not only is there abstract justice in allowing these people whose wuttuns are to be amalgamated by this Act to have a chance of holding the officiating patelship, but I think it would be a positive injustice to them if the privilege were withheld from them. The same remarks apply to other parts of the country than Guzerat. Although we now make demands upon the whole of the wuttundars in a wuttun estate to provide for the pay of the officiator, yet the tuck-beems and separate branches of different watans have in reality been treated by the Courts as separate and distinct property. Therefore I say it would be unfair to amalgamate the whole of the wuttuns for the purpose of paying an officiator and yet deprive the remainder of the wuttundars from ever holding the office of patel or enjoying the social position attaching to wuttundars. I believe that if you asked the Collectors one by one they would admit that their objections are altogether done away with by having a system of rotation for life instead of for short periods of years. As to the latter system there can be no doubt of its evils, especially with regard to the bribery and corruption it would give rise to. I believe that by adopting this section we will give an immense deal of satisfaction to a large number of people, who believe that if they are not recognised as patels they will lose their social position and be unable to get their sons or daughters married into respectable families. The only alteration I would recommend upon it is that we substitute "unanimously" for "majority."

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I feel myself to be in much the same position as the Hon. the Advocate-General in holding a brief for one of the sides of the revenue authorities of this Presidency. I am instructed, and from what I have heard I am also personally convinced, that rotation is in itself an evil, and we should reduce it to the smallest possible size. I have already stated the Council the views of Mr. Erskine, one of the ablest Collectors in the Deccan, and of Mr. Hope, one of the ablest Collectors in Guzerat, and I may add that I believe similar opinions are held by Mr. Robertson of Dharwar. There is thus one authority on the subject in each of the great divisions of the country. Besides that, it is the opinion of the Chief Secretary to Government, who has had large experience all over the country; of my hon. friend on my right (Colonel Anderson); of the Committee of Revenue Officers, who sat to consider this Bill; and also of the present Revenue Commissioners, that the system of rotation is undesirable. In the presence of such an array of authorities on the one side, I feel that it would be a very serious matter if this Council were to go with my hon. colleague, Mr. Rogers, who stands almost alone in the views he has expressed. The hon. member has told us that the chief argument in favour of the section is that all wuttundars, in particular cases, should have a chance of obtaining the right to officiate; but if the social status of certain families is to be preserved simply on the chance of a member of some of them becoming an officiator, I am afraid that their social status is resting upon a very insecure foundation. At the same time, however, I believe it is the case that the mere declaration of a man as a wuttundar gives him a social status which, though not so high as the person who actually officiates, is yet of importance enough to entitle him to be reckoned among the gentry of the country. Looking at the other side of the question, however, I think that the fact of the officiating duties being performed hereditarily in one family has a great many benefits. For one thing, it effectually prevents enmities from arising between branches of families in consequence of the possession of the wuttun. Under the rotation system, a man might say, "So-and-so is officiator now, but it will be my turn next to be officiator, and when I get in I shall upset all that he has done." Under the permanent system, it is very likely that an officiator, in the latter years of his life, would carry on the duties through his son, and therefore it is probable that one unbroken regular policy would pass from father to son—an advantage of considerable importance. By the permanent system Government would be much more likely to obtain the services of good officers than it would be if it allowed men to act who had no prescriptive right to do so, but had to depend upon a number of other persons consenting to such an arrangement. Although it is urged that the rotation intended here is life-rotation, still in the face of the great number of authorities whose opinions are opposed to such a system I think it my duty to support the motion of the Hon. the Advocate-General.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—I would remark, in reply to the Hon. Mr. Gibbs' argument, that under the permanent system a son would very likely do the duties of the wuttun in the name of his father, that the same thing would be just as likely to take place under the life-system of rotation.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—But the son would not have the same good reasons for carrying on the duties efficiently, because he would feel that he was only acting temporarily.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—In supporting the views of the Hon. Mr. Rogers, I would point out that Act XI. of 1843 does recognise the system of rotation. The Collectors ought to be allowed to perpetuate the system of rotation in many cases which occur throughout the Concan, where it is already the practice to admit service by rotation. If the system is continued because it may have existed for thirty years, I really do not see why it should not be introduced if a body of wuttundars unanimously ask the Collector to introduce it.

The Hon. Col. Kennedy—Are those gentlemen who object to the system aware of the fact that the concurrent consent of all the wuttundars is requisite before the system of rotation may be adopted?

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Mr. Erskine must be, at all events, because he speaks of Section XXXIV. reducing the evils to a minimum.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—Where there are numerous families involved, a regular permanent system of doing duty could not be agreed upon.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—That is just the point. There are numerous cases in which persons qualified to officiate do not belong to the same family, nor even to the same caste, for at one time the officiator may be a Brahmin, and at another a member of the goldsmith caste. I know that the wuttun of collecting the revenue in Vingorla is held by people of four different castes.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Do they serve in rotation?

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—Yes.

The Hon. Mr Bythell—According to the extract which the Hon. Mr. Gibbs has read from Mr. Erskine's letter, the evil has been reduced to a minimum, and we must add to that fact that the Hon. Mr. Rogers, who has had very great experience in the matter, has told us that if we reject this section we will be causing great injustice to certain families without securing any tangible results.

The Hon. Col. Anderson—The question appears to me to be this, what plan of getting an officiator will ensure the best service to Government? and my own opinion is that the best service to Governments will be ensured by increasing as much as possible the dignity of the family holding the right to the office. If the office is passed from family to family in rotation, it is evident that all the advantages secured by the permanent system will be in some degree lost. The advantages of the rotation system will be very hard to find. It is scarcely necessary for me to go into all the reasons against rotation: the almost complete concensus of opinion against it should, I think, suffice the Council. We are compelled to adhere to the system where a prescriptive right has been created, but beyond that I do not think we should extend it.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—The Hon. Col. Anderson has advanced but theoretical objections to the system, while I have advanced one tangible reason for agreeing to this section—namely, that unless we allowed certain wuttundars to say whether they will have the system of rotation, we shall be committing a gross injustice upon numerous families.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—There can be no gross injustice done where an interest has not been vested in a community. By giving all families, or all wuttundars in a wuttun in which a thirty years' custom has been established, the right to enjoy that custom, we do all that is required in the interests of justice. The Hon. Mr. Rogers admits that service by rotation is an evil.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—Only service by rotation for Wolseley has addressed a proclamation to the King; operations [illegible] self follow the argument that there is much difference in the system whether it be for a long or a short period. It appears to me that no good grounds have been shown for extending the system to cases where a usor has not been established, and I am now firmer in my opinion than I was before this discussion started that only in cases where a vested interest in rotation has been created should rotation be recognised.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—No particular virtue should attach to a thirty years' period.

The Hon. the Advocate General—That is the period which has been recognised by Regulations passed early in the century, and which has been recognised ever since. According to the Hindoo idea a hereditary right is as much property as land.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—The clause as it is proposed to amend it implies the consent of the wuttundar for the time being. Under the condition of "unanimity" he himself must be willing to allow the system of rotation to take place; otherwise the system will fall to

EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURES OF EMIGRANTS.

THE *Buenos Ayres Standard* narrates the adventures of George Tarbottom, aged 32, a native of Knaresborough, and his wife, Sarah, aged 22, who having emigrated with a batch of emigrants to Paraguay, and spent four months at Itapé, determined, with several others, to abandon the place; but as it was impossible to escape through Asuncion, owing to the government order issued, they prepared themselves for the desperate adventure of walking through the very heart of Paraguay to the Parana and owing to the casual presence of a Brazilian officer who instructed them as to the route, were enabled to carry out their project. Tarbottom and his wife sold all their possessions for the round sum of *3l. 10s.*, and with this slender pittance, without firearms or weapon of any sort, they started on a journey that no white man ever before accomplished. The first day the party walked ten miles, and reached the little hamlet of Bolen, where they all stopped the night, and at day break started, marching the whole day and reaching that night Cassapar (21 miles), a little town, where they rested three days and three nights; from whence they marched to Yuti, a distance of of 45 miles, where they halted for three days, and here the party broke up owing to disputes as to the route. One of the women of the party fell sick; however, her husband, a carpenter, found employment, and now Tarbottom and his wife started alone, and marched some twelve miles, when they came to SanPedro, where they stopped a night. Next day, off they went again, and fell in with another village called Corgo; here they halted for two days and two nights, and then marched to Carmen 21 miles, rested again here two days, and then marched till they reached Capilla situated on the banks of the Parana. The sight of this majestic stream at that height was grand, and nothing could equal the delightful scenery of the country through which they had crossed, but poverty was stamped everywhere, and such poverty. During their daily march Tarbottom and his wife, wherever they espied a rancho, without hesitation made for it, and wherever little food the poor people had was freely shared with the weary travellers—sometimes a little chipa, maize soup, and at times a morsel of meat. Night after night these people slept in the open camp; luckily it was summer, but Tarbottom saw far more tigers in his journey than human beings; however, the tigers always fled on his approach. At Capilla there is a ferry, and here the travellers crossed in a little valea this rapid stream, paying eight reals each. Arrived on the left bank they marched to Encarnacion, a town of importance apparently, and where a grand religious function was going on the day they entered. In crossing a little arroyo near the town the water was so high that they were nearly drowned; luckily Tarbottom is a swimmer, and saved his wife, when all but lost. After resting at Encarnacion they had again to cross the river near Itapu, where they had to pay eight reals and then struck out through a lovely country, where there are but few houses. Now they had ten days' march, sleeping every night in the open camp living on "chipa" and wild fruits, and now and then a few eggs at some melancholy hut; this was the most terrible part of the journey. At last they arrived at Sango. From Sango they had a march of 65 leagues before them; nothing daunted, after a good rest, they started again, stopping at every house they met, crossing terrible swamps with mud and water to the chin, sleeping night after night in the open camp. Starved, worn out, exhausted, at last they arrived at Corrientes, where, to their great surprise, they found some of the party that had left them at Yeti had arrived down before them. At Corrientes the steamer Republica was about to start for Buenos Ayres, and with just sufficient to pay for a deck passage they started for that city. Tarbottom's wife is a slender young woman, and few to see her would ever suppose that she was the heroine of such an adventure. Ofttimes in that long and dreary route the couple had to stop in the open camp, from the sheer impossibility of walking owing to the swollen state of their feet; at other times, when having walked for leagues and leagues without encountering even the semblance of a habitation, they lay down at the foot of a tree within reach of the tigers they heard around. Tarbottom was formerly in the 7th Queen's Own Hussars. He served in India for thirteen years, and after that went out to South America with an exploring party, nearly all of whom were murdered. He escaped unhurt, and went to Aldershot where a brother of his now lives, but was induced to go out again to South America, with the above-narrated result.

THE SUPERSTITIONS OF TH ECHINESE.

IN this matter-of-fact country, and in the latter half of the nineteenth century, the superstitions of the Celestial Empire, as depicted in Mr. Moule's chapters on China and the Chinese, sound very odd, and carry our thoughts back to times long gone by, when witches, ghosts, and the like flourished in "merrie England."

These superstitions, Mr. Moule, if they show nothing else, prove and ubtedly that the Chinese are very *human*; and their very superstitious beliefs tell us that they are made of the same blood with their brethren in the West. Their belief in Luck is deeply-rooted, and is often a serious obstacle to the success of commercial enterprises as will be seen by the following anecdote, for the general accuracy of which we can ourselves vouch:

A few years ago, an attempt was made by an English engineer to establish a line of telegraph between the port of Shanghai and the anchorage of Woosung, a distance of about twelve miles. The posts were erected, but some of them were immediately pulled down by villagers. They were put up again, and a second time were found prostrate. An appeal was made through the consuls to the Chinese authorities, who, after instituting an inquiry into the motives for this insult, reported that a man had died near one of the posts; that the neighbours asserted that he died in consequence of the dissipation or destruction of the luck of the village by the erection of these posts; that the fact of the man's death could not be denied, and the assertion of the villagers was not an improbable story; that vengeance on account of the death of the poor man could not be enforced, because of the unintentional nature of the injuries caused by the engineer; but that they (the authorities) altogether declined to interfere and compel the people to leave the line of telegraph unmolested.

It is most probable that the same superstitious as to lucky influences weighs strongly with the Chinese statesmen, who are opposed to the introduction of railways and the undertaking of mining operations by foreigners.

One very extraordinary way in which Chinese superstition shows itself is in connection with the system of ancestral worship, to which they attach extreme importance. They seem to believe that the unseen world is in a certain way, a counterpart of things visible, and that the spirits of the departed stand in need of the same support as they did when living—food, clothes, and houses—reduced, however, to a state suitable for the use of the invisible, which they seem to imagine is to be attained by the process of burning! They have a curious way of carrying their superstition into effect. Having to provide, not on the day of the funeral alone, but in perpetuity, for the comforts of the departed, they take care that clothing, furniture, and money shall cost them as little as possible. They therefore manufacture imitations of these necessaries in paper, the paper money being covered with tin or gilt foil; and on some occasions a paper house, ready furnished, is burned and passed entire into the unseen world.

The food of the spirits is managed more simply still. The feast is spread, hot and steaming; and the steam and fumes arising from the repast appear to form the nutriment of the spirits, for the substantial food is afterwards consumed by the relatives. From this feeling with regard to "ancestral" worship results in the strong desire of every Chinaman to have a son instead of a daughter; for should the male line of his family fail, the ancestral feasts cannot be properly performed, and then not only his own spirit will be starved, but all his ancestors will be reduced to a state of beggary.

Witches, too, abound in China, and they are very generally consulted by the friends of the departed as to the condition and circumstances of the spirits in the other world. The people, moreover, are much afraid of the evil eye and the mysterious influence of these witches. Witchcraft is, however, treated as worse than a mere superstition in Chinese law, and is punishable with death.

Probably the most curious of Chinese superstitions is the *fung shuy*, or geomancy. The two words mean simply "wind and water; but the true sense and import of this name for the superstition cannot be gathered from these words. The real object of the study and profession of the art of *fung shuy* is to woo the good and ward off the evil spirits in whose existence and power to bless or curse the Chinese apparently entertain a profound belief. As northerly winds blow in China from October to the end of March, it is not very surprising that the natives associate with them the death of nature, as it were, and look upon that quarter of the compass as the one from which evil influences all emanate; and as southerly winds prevail during the rest and more cheerful part of the year, they conclude that all good and beneficial influences come from the south; consequently, all the temples and houses which can be so constructed, are built to face the south. But, observes Mr. Moule, it is in the selection of sites for graves that the talent of the professor of *fung shuy* is chiefly displayed. A thoroughly good situation must be one open to the south, with nothing abruptly to check the flow of the southerly blessing; and to the north there must be some hill or rising ground, some tree or other object to check, puzzle, and defeat the tide of evil from that withering region. If the position be bad, the dead, irritated and annoyed by the unpleasant influence from the north, make known their resentment by causing sickness and other calamities to assail the family; and, finally, if the mischief is not repaired they make it wither away.

Each village has its *fung shuy*, its luck; and the hand of the man who would cut down a lucky tree, thus letting in a stream of curses from the north, is said to be paralyzed and withered on the spot.

Chinese villages are often built in squares, with houses on three sides, and the entrance open towards the south. The two sides, as you enter, have different degrees of honour and importance; the right hand is the green dragon, the left the white tiger; and if by design or accident, the white tiger's head be lifted higher than the dragon's, or if any special advantage be gained by the left, then the luck of the place is gone. It is interesting to notice that this superstition of *fung shuy*, though it prevails so widely, and has taken such a deep root in the minds of the people, is yet denounced in the Sacred Edict as a capital crime.

The principle of table-turning was known to the Chinese for centuries before it became popular among western nations. The plan they adopt, we are told, is to strew a table with flour or sand, and either to suspend a writing pencil so that the point may just touch the table, or to fix it in the rim of an inverted wicker rice basket, which must be balanced on the fingers of two persons sitting opposite to each other. In either case, after quiet waiting, the pencil will begin to move, and will answer any questions which may be put, by writing on the sanded table. A Chinaman has been known to consult an oracle of this nature for the purpose of filling up some names which were wanting in his ancestral register. The difficulty of exposing this trick is very great, owing to the apparent impossibility of, writing intricate Chinese characters with a pen suspended by a string, simply through the muscular energy caused by the united will of the two mediums.

The Chinese believe in ghosts, as will be seen by the following account, given by a Chinaman, of one which he alleged he had himself seen. He was returning from Hangchow to Ningpo in one of the large passenger boats, carrying from twenty to thirty persons, and propelled by two sculls at the stern, with four men tracking on the bank. One evening, with a low moon dimly shining through the mist, the trackers on the bank shouted loudly to the passengers. They stood up in the boat, and saw, about thirty yards beyond the foremost tracker, a figure as of a man. They called out, but there was no answer; they ran, and the ghost ran; they stood, and it stood. Whilst they were intently watching, it turned and plunged into the stream, but no ripple marked the face of the water, and there was no noise nor splash as it entered. It swam over the canal, scrambled out on the other side, and was seen to disappear in the mist beyond the bank!

To conclude. Mr. Moule tells us of a curious superstition which prevails in Java and in China, answering, in some measure, to the practice at home of nailing horse shoes over stable and barn doors. The Chinese, in some parts of the country often keep one or more monkeys in their stables, evidently as a charm and a preservative against disease and accident to the animals. The origin of this custom is narrated in "Notes and Queries on China and Japan" (April 1863). It appears that about 1500 years ago the horse of a celebrated general suddenly dropped down dead. A man named Kwabrgoh, happened to be calling on the general and he said, "Send twenty or thirty vigorous fellows, armed with bamboos, into the woods, thirty miles off, which surround the temples of the gods of the land and grain. Let them beat the cover, and they will catch a thing which they must bring back, and your horse will live again." The men were sent, and caught the thing, which resembled a monkey. When it came near the horse, it blew its breath into the horse's nostrils, and he got up suddenly, and ran as fleetly as before. The monkey, however, disappeared.—*Once a Week.*

CONSPICUOUS FAILURES.

BIG HOTELS.

THE most pleasant part of travelling nowadays are the roadside halts in out-of-the-way places. There are delicious old inns in some of the less-frequented villages of the Tyrol, and now and then cheapness and civility may be still found in Saxony and Bavaria. But all up the Rhine and in Switzerland, at every watering place, at every capital in Europe, there are nothing but monster hotels. These hotels are in the hands of companies, and managed by a set of people who have no interest whatever in a traveller's comfort or contentment. They never care to see the same traveller twice, and travelling has become such a pressing necessity that even the companies have no need to speculate on his return in their financial arrangements. All the best-known hotels are full all the year round, and people in a hurry think themselves fortunate if they can find an unoccupied room after the latest express has arrived. Once lodged there is an end of them. I am writing this letter at a monster hotel, which has a great reputation, and returns large dividends to its shareholders. The appointment of manager to it is one that many an impoverished peer would jump at if the duties attached to the office could be performed in private. He has not only much better pay than a lord-in-waiting, but he has as much indirect influence and as many snug jobs in his gift as a permanent clerk in the British Government department. The head waiter is better off with respect to pecuniary advantages than a high chamberlain and keeps as good society. He has known personally and entertained some of the most celebrated and illustrious personages in Europe. Many of them have also entertained him, and he has curious anecdotes to tell of them. He saw Napoleon the Third at the summit of human glory, and again in his fallen fortunes; saw him as few other men have seen him, from the waiter's point of view, which is a vantage ground, and watched him when he did not care to conceal that he was tired and out of humour. He has seen great heroes commanding mutton chops with a promptitude and decision which they never showed in battle, and observed the vast minds of statesmen concentrated upon a basin of broth, oblivions of the fate of Europe. If a traveller wished to pass an afternoon in wandering through the lanes and alleys of history, mostly having no outlet, and listening to stories of which the beginnings and ends are broken off, he could find no better way of gratifying his desire than by talking to the head waiter of this monster hotel, whose testimony moreover has often been heard with interest by the counsel on both sides of a divorce case. On the other hand if he preferred to collect much valuable information as to the commissions paid by provision merchants to such persons as give them large orders for good things, and are prepared to receive marketable produce of an inferior quality without remark, no one could supply him with rounder ideas upon the subject than the monster hotel manager. But if he wants some hot water, or a cup of tea, if his hat or his boots require speedy brushing, the most precious mental quality which he can possess is patience. I am lodged on a flat up five pairs of stairs, which is for some unexplained reason called the third floor. My room is about as big as a good-sized cupboard, and the furniture in it is not only scanty, but it is unclean and bad. A bone tablet let into the wall beneath a button briefly informs me that I must press it if I want anything. I do so, and a severe middle-aged woman of extraordinary ugliness (all the pretty girls of the year having been exported) appears with an avenging countenance and observes me in an injured manner. I ask meekly for a towel, and the middle-aged person then disappears into darkness and night, while I sorrow most of all things that I shall see her face no more. Meantime the buttons have been pressed in many other rooms, and there is a telegraphic jingling all along the passages. Three waiters are listening to that jingling with all the interest of gamblers, while they smoke cigarettes. Indeed they are playing at a game of equal interest to travellers if they understood it—a game which has now become the favourite pastime among waiters at monster hotels. There is a little pool of sous on a table table before them, and the waiter who remains last in the room without answering a bell is entitled to pocket it. I find likewise that there is an agreeable social circle in the hotel, and it meets in any convenient room where there is a good fire as soon as the occupant has gone out for a walk. This social circle amuses itself with his or her correspondence, and is safe from the call or ring of all men, being so to say, in sanctuary while thus employed.

At 9 p. m. having had no supper I am desirous of having a private interview with a mutton chop. A waiter whom I have caught young tells me that there are no mutton chops, and will be none till 11 o'clock, when the express train starts and will carry me on a nine hours' journey. I remonstrate in warm language, and immediately another waiter, who is not young, but rather a person of wisdom and experience, comes warily to the rescue, and rebukes me in grave tones of respectful impertinence. Then I catch another waiter flying, and he answers "d'rec klee, mister," which is I presume the French for "never." Ultimately I ask for Mr. Manager, who has just gone out for an airing, and then for the Secretary, who is dressing. The head-waiter is receiving a banker, who I observe opens proceedings by giving him a piece of gold though I am required to take notice by a printed placard that the hotel servants are forbidden to receive money. Ultimately I get a damp stale roll, a thin scrap of indifferent butter in the form of a rose, and some lukewarm tea served with an enormous tea-urn in German silver. Two eggs which have been dabbed into hottish water and taken out again reach me in a fluid state half-an-hour afterwards, and then a waiter surveys me with the pleased expectant look of one who awaits a large and certain reward for surprising exertions, zeal, and devotion all given to my service. Finally seven persons, including a page in buttons, are waiting to put me into the hotel omnibus whether I will or not, and two francs have been peremptorily demanded for accommodation there in my bill. I might have had a cab all to myself for a franc and a half; but of course monster hotels have monstrous charges.—*Vanity Fair.*

ACTRESSES I HAVE KNOWN.

GRACE.

THE spread which Rufus Skippit, and I, co-proprietors of the Jig Theatre, gave at Madge Tryon's house in honour of the hundredth performance of "My Neighbour's Wife" was necessarily a noisy affair; and as Madge had warned me, it was destined to be the last chance afforded to Grace Hope for mending her ways. It was in vain that I remonstrated with Madge and pointed out that it would be downright villainy to place a well-conducted girl between the alternative of going to the bad or losing her engagement; Madge was inexorable and would have no pointing out. "If we're not fit company for her let her move off elsewhere. I'm not going to have her trying to put me to shame in my own theatre, for I've nothing to blush for—not I, thank goodness! I pay my way and don't go begging about for engagements; it's not me you'll ever catch riding home to Chelsea in a midnight 'bus, and I don't clean my gloves with turpentine either, so there!" "You've all the virtues, Madge" I answered, feelingly; "but you might just as well let Grace live in her own way—she's very inoffensive." "What did she come to the Jig for then?" cried Madge, in exasperation. "Supposing a man was to get into one of your clubs—say the Jockey—and put on a glum face every time you wanted to amuse yourselves? Why you'd call him a snob, and let him feel held knocked at the wrong door. Well, the Jig is a club, and I've a right to expect that my actresses shall do as I do, or else take their sanctity to some other house. Oh, I know the inconsistency of you men," added Madge, tugging viciously at a glove that wouldn't button. "You're very duffers in judging of a woman. We've only to throw our eyes down on the carpet and you'll believe any mortal tale we like to fabricate. Here, look at me" (and Madge cast her eyes demurely on the ground with an expression quite virginal); "couldn't I pass for a bridesmaid, eh? and if you met me somewhere with a black gown on wouldn't you exclaim, 'There's a modest and pretty little thing for you!' Well, my dear fellow, we women are just what we choose to seem and no better"—(Madge laughed, for her candour was so droll that I was unable to keep serious)—"we change our faces as we do our bonnets; and Ill bet a guinea if I were to surprise your innocent Grace at Chelsea one of these evenings I should find her taking tea with some red-headed counter-jumper, or rocking a cradle with a pair of twins in it. Oh, I'm an old hand, I am!" These declarations of Madge's were to some extent reassuring, for there is such a predisposition in men to mistrust women that both Rufus and I preferred to think that Grace was really like all other actresses we had ever known, only shyer perhaps or more artful. "You see women know each other better than we do," remarked Rufus, philosophically; "and in any case Madge is right in insisting that Grace shall choose between two roads. If she's all straight the Jig is no place for her. She'd end by kicking over the traces some day like the rest, and then you and I would have an uncle or brother down on us with a pack of lawyers behind, laying the responsibility of her games on us and threatening us with an action. 'Pon my word I once had to pay five hundred to avoid being dragged into the Queen's Bench for abduction because I took a girl who was heiress to £30 a-year for a cruise on my yacht."

So the invitations for the spread were printed on pink glazed cards, and circulated in Madge's name, and the appointed evening arrived in due course. The hour was 1 A.M., and it was agreed that the supper should be followed by a ball. About forty actresses from the Jig and other houses, a dozen actors, six or eight critics, the author of the piece, and men about town, Guardsmen and officers from Aldershot, to the number of some three dozen in all, had been bidden to the feast, which was held in Madge's garden, transformed for the purpose into a marquee, boarded over and covered in. Your personal memories of such entertainments, or failing such experience your fancy, will easily picture the kind of scene which decorators, florists, confectioners, and wine-merchants had conjured up between them. Ladies like Madge are not particularly anxious that their guests should sup well, but they take good care there shall be no hesitation about the expense. Mounds of those preposterous and uneatable pears which are sold in Covent Garden for twelve guineas the dozen, plovers' eggs and ortolans by the hundred, *patés de foie gras, terrines de Nerac*, boars'-heads, Mayence hams, trophies of lobsters, and multitudinous other meats, enough to stock a shop; hot-house flowers everywhere, besides a bouquet to each actress, hot-house grapes, peaches, and fruit generally; champagne bottles by the battalion—all calling themselves and being paid for as Roederer, but virtually gooseberry—and other wines with outlandish and spurious names—such was the basis of the feast. Now add to this a band of music concealed behind some laurel bushes, *menus* printed in satin and gold, an electric light that turned us red, blue, yellow, and violet at periodical intervals in the festivity, and you will not marvel that my own share in this little spread amounted to £350. There are some good people in this city who walk about with no more idea of the sorts of things that go on behind the walls they skirt than the grasshoppers who skip over a mountain with lava underneath. Take a few such and show them a troop of girls who said grace over apple-pudding a few months since, and will be thankful for cold mutton a few years hence—show them these hot faced, over-dressed, queer-mannered things, tippling and wasting expensive wines which they do not like, and stuffing themselves with dainties that make them sick, simply because wine and dainties are of a price to make them gape; show them these girls in their cups, smashing glasses, damaging silk dresses in wanton mischief, drop ping jewellery into champagne to see whether it is really true that pearls melt in wine; show them all this, and also who encourage such follies whilst loathing them and the good people might reflect that it is truly worth while racking one's head about the improvement of humanity, and living on bread and cheese for the purpose. Madge's supper resembled most others of the kind that had been given before and will be given again. At the outset everybody was decorous, not to say embarrassed, and Madge, trying to play her part as hostess with dignity, contrived, as actresses mostly do, to look like a tragedy queen who has caught a cold. By-and-by however she thawed and others thawed; the champagne corks popped and tongues became loosened; a little more and the wine brimmed over, the glasses on to the table-cloth, men laughed, women talked aloud, and the tumult increased till there was a Babel of shrieks, boisterous revelry, crashing of plates and excitement all round. Meanwhile Madge, who was fast drinking herself into a a state of reckless elation kept an eye on Grace, who was seated between Lord Scaramouch and a man in the Guards.

All the other actresses had come in showy new dresses, and had heaped on themselves all the jewellery they possessed. Grace, having no jewellery had attired herself in white silk, and wore for sole ornaments a carnation in her hair and another on the body of her dress. It is difficult to describe the charming effect of this simplicity, beside the vulgar bad taste of the other women, and Grace insensibly found herself the cynosure of many glances both admiring and astonished. Old Scaramouch, who was a connoisseur in women as he was in most things, was evidently deep smitten with her, so was the Guardsman; but they said to her none of the things they would have ventured on with Madge or the others, and the corner of the table where they sat was the only one that might have been transferred bodily to the most respectable house in town without being out of place. Grace was not prim or awkward; she laughed and talked like a perfectly bred gentlewoman, and the true tact of her education was displayed to the full in this that she closed her ears wholly to the questionable pleasantries around her, and never let it be seen that she was shocked or frightened. Evidently Madge was disappointed, for judging by her glance, she had hoped for some word or gesture on Grace's part that would have offered a pretext for spiteful interference and caused an uproar. But none such came. The supper passed off as well as it could; after it we had the ball, and it was not till about four in the morning, when I had almost forgotten Grace, from feeling sure that she was safe now from molestation, that I saw her suddenly dart past me from one room into another, closely followed by Madge and her table-neighbour, the Guardsman. She was pale and flurried, and as I had sat as near her as possible during the supper in order to interpose in case Madge assailed her, so did I now hasten into the room where she had gone, divining that Madge meant evil. Nor was I wrong, for Madge rushed past Grace, and barring the door that led to the cloak-room, cried in an unsteady voice, "Where are you going Grace? Not home? It's too early—Cotillon has only just begun." "Please let me go home," entreated Grace, trembling, and casting a glance behind her; but at this Madge only laughed a tipsy sort of laugh, and catching sight of the Guardsman, who had just entered she room with me, and looked as much disturbed as Grace, she exclaimed, "Ah, you've been insulting Captain Beaujolais as you did Lord Scaramouch—as you have done everybody else who has been civil to you out of consideration for me! But you shall go back and beg his pardon, or as sure as my name is what it is, I'll turn you out into the streets. Here, Beaujolais, don't stand her nonsense!" Madge, who was evidently not conscious of her actions, laid blunderingly hold of Grace's wrist; but her grasp was quickly loosened, for I lifted her by the waist and seated her, struggling and screaming at me like a baby, on the sofa. When this little matter was settled I turned and looked for Grace but she was gone, and Beaujolais was standing in the doorway to prevent her from being followed. Wiping his brow with his handkerchief, and speaking in an excited voice he said, "It was I who insulted the poor girl—but so help me heaven, I made her the best reparation in my power, and will again."

We learned on the morrow that Beaujolais's reparation consisted in asking Grace to be his wife, but she refused him. She left the theatre, and it was rumoured soon after that Beaujolais had set to work secretly to procure her an engagement at another and better house. I never saw her name on playbills again however, nor could I discover where she herself had gone. All I know is that having inserted an advertisement in the *Times* to entreat "Miss G. H." to communicate with a solicitor I mentioned in case she wanted assistance of any kind, I received a note one evening containing this one line, "Thank you—I want for nothing."—*Vanity Fair.*

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By order of the Directors,
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Bombay, 17th October 1873.

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